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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	X	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	V.	19 CR 450 (PGG)
5	JAMIE FRIERSON,	
6	Defendant.	
7	x	
8		New York, N.Y. November 22, 2019 3:12 p.m.
		5.12 p.m.
10	Before:	
11	HON. PAUL G. GARDEPHE,	
12		District Judge
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14	APPEARANCES	
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN,	
16	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York	
17	SEBASTIAN SWETT ALINE FLODR	
18	Assistant United States Attorn	neys
19	CHRISTOPHER FLOOD Attorney for Defendant	
20	necorney for berendance	
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1 (In open court) (Case called) 2 3 MR. SWETT: Yes, Shebb Swett and Aline Flodr for the 4 United States. MR. FLOOD: Yes, your Honor. Good afternoon. 5 6 Christopher Flood, Federal Defenders of New York. I'm here 7 with Jamie Frierson at Kingsbrook Hospital by video. THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, your Honor. 8 This is 9 Jamie Frierson. 10 THE COURT: All right. So I should say for the record 11 that we are conducting this conference, which I expect will be 12 a quilty plea, through videotape because of the serious medical 13 condition that Mr. Frierson is in. 14 So, Mr. Frierson, we're going to begin by placing you under oath because, as I said, my expectation is that you're 15 going to be entering a plea of quilty to the indictment. Is 16 17 that your intention, sir? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Ruocco, would you please 20 administer the oath to Mr. Frierson. 21 (Defendant sworn) 22 All right. Mr. Frierson, you should understand that 23 you're now under oath, and if you answer any of my questions

falsely, your answers may later be used against you in another

prosecution for perjury or for making a false statement. Do

1	you understand that, sir?	
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
3	THE COURT: Mr. Frierson, have you received an Advice	
4	of Rights form that lays out the rights that you enjoy in	
5	connection with this proceeding?	
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.	
7	THE COURT: And have you discussed the Advice of	
8	Rights form with Mr. Flood?	
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. I've discussed them at	
10	length with my attorney.	
11	THE COURT: All right. And have you signed the Advice	
12	of Rights form?	
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.	
14	THE COURT: All right.	
15	Then, Mr. Flood, when you return, I would ask you to	
16	give us a copy of the Advice of Rights form so that we can have	
17	it for our records.	
18	MR. FLOOD: Yes, your Honor. It's been completed,	
19	executed, and I've marked it as Defense Exhibit 1, and I'll	
20	provide	
21	THE COURT: Could you say that again, Mr. Flood? The	
22	court reporter had trouble hearing you.	
23	MR. FLOOD: I'm sorry. The volume is very faint on	
24	this end, too. I'm very sorry.	
25	Mr. Frierson executed the form, as did I. This is the	

copy. I've marked it as Defense Exhibit 1, and I will provide it to chambers by hand when I return this afternoon.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Flood.

Mr. Frierson, before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I am required to ask you certain questions. It's important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights and for me to make certain that you are pleading guilty of your own free will --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and to make sure that you are pleading guilty because you are, in fact, guilty and not for some other reason. Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you don't understand any of my questions, or you want to consult with Mr. Flood at any time, please say so because it is important that you understand every question before you answer it.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. I understand.

THE COURT: Mr. Frierson, could you please state your full name?

THE DEFENDANT: My name is Jamie Frierson. I was born in 1969, October 21st.

THE COURT: All right. And how old does that make you?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Well, I just turned 50 last week.	
2	THE COURT: All right. How far did you go in school?	
3	THE DEFENDANT: I have my G.E.D. I went to the I	
4	obtained my General Equivalency Diploma, but I went to the 11th	
5	grade.	
6	THE COURT: Okay. But you have your G.E.D.?	
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
8	THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been addicted to any	
9	drugs or alcohol or been treated for any addiction?	
10	THE DEFENDANT: Unfortunately, yes.	
11	THE COURT: All right. Are you currently experiencing	
12	any symptoms associated with your prior drug use?	
13	THE DEFENDANT: No. No, your Honor. The only the	
14	medication that I'm taking now is purely for the cancer,	
15	unfortunately, that I have.	
16	THE COURT: All right. So the medication you're	
17	taking now doesn't affect your thinking or judgment in any way?	
18	THE DEFENDANT: No, not to my knowledge.	
19	THE COURT: Okay. Now, other than the medication you	
20	told me about, have you taken any other drugs, medicine or	
21	pills or drunk any alcohol within the last 24 hours?	
22	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.	
23	THE COURT: Is your mind clear today, and do you	
24	understand what is happening?	
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.	

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THE COURT: Mr. Flood, do you have any doubt as to 1 Mr. Frierson's competence to plead quilty this afternoon? 2 3 MR. FLOOD: No, your Honor. I don't. 4 Can I just make a comment, though? He is, of course, 5 in some pain, and I may just ask him to lean back on the bed 6 and just ask the parties and the Court to speak as loudly as 7 possible. I'm very sorry. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 So, Mr. Frierson, if you need to get into another 10 position to make yourself comfortable, please feel free to do 11 that. Okay? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: On the basis of Mr. Frierson's responses 14 to my questions and my observations of his demeanor, I find 15 that he is competent to enter an informed plea. 16 Mr. Frierson, have you received a copy of the 17 indictment which reflects the charges against you? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: And have you read the indictment? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: You should understand that in Count One of 22 the indictment you are charged with bank robbery. 23 government says that on May 8th of this year, you entered an 24 Apple Bank branch at 120 East Fordham Road in The Bronx and

that you used threats of violence and demanded that a bank

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1 employee turn over money to you, money that was in the bank's 2 custody. 3 In Count Two of the indictment, you are charged with a 4 separate count of bank robbery. The government says that on 5 May 9th of this year, you entered another Apple Bank branch, 6 this one located at 44 East 161st Street in The Bronx, and that 7 once again, you used threats of violence in demanding that a 8 bank employee turn over to you money that was in the bank's 9 custody. 10 Do you understand that these are the charges against 11 you in the indictment? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Do you wish me to read the indictment to 14 you now? 15 THE DEFENDANT: It's not -- I went over it thoroughly 16 with my attorney; so it's really not necessary. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Have you had enough time to discuss 18 your case with Mr. Flood? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. I discussed it. I've 19 20 been able to discuss it with him at length --21 THE COURT: Okay. And have you --22 THE DEFENDANT: -- before we started. 23 THE COURT: Have you discussed with him your intention 24 to plead guilty to these charges?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Have you discussed with him any possible defenses you might have to these charges, as well as all the 2 3 facts about your involvement in this matter? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. I did. I've 5 discussed in thorough detail with Mr. Flood any options or any 6 defenses while -- according to the case. 7 THE COURT: Has he told you about the consequences of 8 pleading guilty? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, he did. 10 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with Mr. Flood's 11 representation of you? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, I am, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I'm now going to explain certain 14 constitutional rights that you have. These are rights you'll 15 be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen carefully to what I'm about to say, and if you don't understand 16 17 something, stop me and either myself or Mr. Flood will explain 18 the matter to you more fully. Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, 19 20 you have a right to a speedy and public trial by a jury on the 21 charges against you contained in the indictment. Do you 22 understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to

prove your guilt by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. You would not have to prove you were innocent at a trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, a jury composed of 12 people selected from this district would have to agree unanimously before you could be found guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you decide to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney, and if you could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at government expense and at no cost to you.

If you decided to retain a lawyer and you ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you and to handle your case all the way through trial and not just for purposes of a guilty plea.

So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford a lawyer. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to see and hear all of the witnesses against you, and your attorney could cross-examine them. You'd have a right to have your attorney object to the government's evidence and to

offer evidence on your behalf, if you so desired. You would have the right to have subpoenas issued to compel witnesses to testify in your defense. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you'd have a right to testify, if you wanted to, but no one could force you to testify if you did not want to. Furthermore, no inference or suggestion of guilt could be drawn if you chose not to testify at a trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Even now, as you're entering this plea, you have the right to change your mind, plead not guilty and go to trial on the charges contained in the indictment. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, and I accept your plea, you will give up your right to a trial and the other rights I just discussed, other than the right to a lawyer, which you have regardless of whether or not you plead guilty.

If you plead guilty, I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your plea after I have

considered a presentence report and whatever submissions I receive from your lawyer and the prosecutor. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, you will have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself because I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty as charged, and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As I mentioned earlier, you are charged in the indictment with two separate counts of bank robbery. I'm now going to tell you the elements of that offense. This is what the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to each count if you were to go to trial.

First, the government would have to show that you took money that belonged to or was otherwise in the care, custody, control, management or possession of a bank; second, the government would have to show that you did so by force and violence or by acting in an intimidating manner; third, the government would have to show that the bank in question was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Frierson, do you understand that these are the elements of the bank robbery offenses you have been charged with in Counts One and Two?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I now must tell you the maximum and any minimum possible penalty for these crimes. The maximum means the most punishment that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean that is what you will receive, but you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximum I am about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Count One and Count Two each carry a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years, which could be followed by a maximum sentence of three years' supervised release.

Supervised release means that if you are sentenced to prison, after you are released from prison, you will be subject to supervision by the U.S. Probation Office. There will be rules of supervised release that you will have to follow, and if you violate those rules, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time even beyond your original sentence.

In addition, these offenses each carry a maximum fine of \$250,000, or twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense, or twice the gross pecuniary loss resulting from the offense, whichever is greatest.

The terms of imprisonment on these two counts could be imposed concurrently, meaning at the same time, or consecutively, meaning one after the other.

Do you understand all of that, Mr. Frierson?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Parole has been abolished in the federal system, and if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released early on parole. There is a limited opportunity to earn credit for good behavior, but you will have to serve at least 85 percent of the time you are sentenced to. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There is also a mandatory minimum fine or special assessment of \$100 that I'm required to impose on each count of conviction. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: As part of your sentence, I have the power to order you to make restitution to any party or person injured as a result of your criminal conduct, and I can also order you to forfeit certain property to the government. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Being convicted of a felony may have other consequences, such as the loss of licenses or the right to possess a firearm. If you are a citizen, you could lose your

right to vote. If you're not a citizen of the United States, you will likely lose your right to remain in this country and you may be deported.

This is not a full list of the consequences of a felony conviction, but these are examples. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There are sentencing guidelines I'm required to consult in order to determine an appropriate sentence in this case. Have you talked with Mr. Flood about the sentencing guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: You should understand that I will not be able to determine what the sentencing guidelines recommend as to your sentence until after a presentence report has been prepared by the U.S. Probation Office, and you and the government have had a chance to comment on the report prepared by the probation office. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should also understand that after I have determined what the guidelines recommend as to a sentencing range and considered whether a departure, whether upwards or downwards, from that guidelines range is called for, I will then determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case, having in mind not only the sentencing guidelines, but

all of the factors set forth in the sentencing statute, including the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, the need to promote respect for the law, the need to provide just punishment and the need to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should understand that if your attorney or anyone else has attempted to estimate or predict what your sentence will be, that their estimate or prediction could be wrong? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: No one, not even your attorney or the prosecutor, can give you any assurance of what your sentence will be. Your sentence cannot be determined until the presentence report is complete and I have ruled on any challenges to the report, determined whether there are grounds to depart, whether upwards or downwards, from the guidelines range, and otherwise determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You should fully understand that even if your sentence is different from what your attorney or anyone else told you it might be, or if it is different from what you expect, you will still be bound by your guilty plea and you

will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Flood, do you know of any valid defense that would prevail at trial, or any other reason why Mr. Frierson should not be permitted to plead guilty?

MR. FLOOD: Your Honor, no, I don't, as to either question.

THE COURT: Do you believe that there's an adequate factual basis to support a guilty plea?

MR. FLOOD: I do.

THE COURT: Mr. Swett, does the government represent there's an adequate factual basis for the guilty plea?

MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Frierson, we've reached the point where I need you to tell me what you did in connection with the crimes with which you are charged that makes you believe that you are guilty.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. Good afternoon, your Honor. My name is Jamie Frierson, and I'm 50 years old, and I was born in New York City. I'm pleading guilty this afternoon because I'm guilty of robbing two banks on May of this year, both in The Bronx, in The Bronx, New York, and I want you to know it's a crime. I want you to know that I know it's a crime to rob banks.

I'm not proud of what I did, and this is the first chance I've had an opportunity to speak in court about it. And I'd like to be clear with you, but also and especially the bank tellers who I frightened — to the bank tellers whom I frightened, that I acknowledged that placing people in fear is harmful. What I did was wrong, and I should have never have done it.

I'm ashamed of myself, and I'm deeply sorry for what I did to them. I cannot take back what I did, but I do hope that with this apology, I can offer the people who I harmed, frightened and endangered some closure, some measure of solace and a chance to heal.

On May 8th, 2019, at a bank at East Fordham Road in The Bronx, I passed a note to the bank teller, and in the note I claimed to be armed because I wanted to make the teller think that I had a weapon and I would use it unless she gave me money. In response to my threat, the teller gave me money from the bank drawer, and I left.

The next day, on May 9th, 2019, I did the same -- I did the same thing at an Apple Bank on 161st Street in The Bronx. I passed a note to the teller, and in the note I claimed to be armed because I wanted to make the teller think that I had a gun and I would use it unless she gave me money. So in response to my threat, the teller gave me money from the bank drawer.

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and of your own free will?

I'm quilty of these crimes, your Honor, and I plead 1 2 quilty to them, and I ask your Honor to accept my quilty plea 3 and find me quilty. 4 THE COURT: And --5 THE DEFENDANT: I just want --6 THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Frierson. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Oh, I just wanted to make sure that 8 you're clear that how apologetic I was to the bank tellers, and 9 how I wish that this had never happened, but there were a lot 10 of things going -- there were a lot of things going on with me 11 at the time, but I imagine that's for another time. Thank you 12 for letting me speak, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Swett, does the government 14 represent that each bank discussed in Count One and Count Two 15 of the indictment, that the deposits of those banks were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation? 16 17 MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. Do you wish me to ask any 19 other questions of Mr. Frierson? 20 MR. SWETT: No, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Frierson, are you pleading guilty 22 because you are, in fact, guilty? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: And are you pleading guilty voluntarily

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: I'll ask you now, first, as to Count One, 2 3 how do you plead, quilty or not quilty? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Count One, I plead guilty, your Honor. THE COURT: And as to Count Two, guilty or not guilty? 5 6 THE DEFENDANT: I plead quilty, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Swett, do you wish me to allocute Mr. Frierson as to the forfeiture allegation? 8 9 MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor. I'm not sure if we 10 seized money when he was arrested; so out of an abundance of 11 caution, let's allocute him on it. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 Mr. Frierson, the indictment includes what's called a 14 forfeiture allegation, and in the forfeiture allegation, the 15 government puts you on notice that it seeks any and all property constituting or derived from any proceeds that you 16 obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of the offenses 17 18 that are charged in Counts One and Two of the indictment. 19 Do you admit the forfeiture allegations set forth in 20 the indictment? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Because you acknowledge that you are 23 quilty as charged in the indictment; because I find that you

voluntarily; because I find your plea is entered knowingly and

know your rights and you are waiving them knowingly and

voluntarily and is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offenses, I accept your guilty plea and adjudge you guilty of the offense to which you have plead guilty.

I will order a presentence report.

Mr. Flood, do you have any views as to what the appropriate date for a sentence should be? Is this a sentence I should expedite or not?

MR. FLOOD: I believe so, your Honor. What I was going to propose about the next step is that I confer with the government, ideally this afternoon, in that we can either call chambers or submit a letter with a proposed sentencing date and schedule.

And in terms of a presentence report, there is one from last spring, and so we may not need to take the full time even for an expedited sentencing.

THE COURT: All right. So before setting a trial date, I'll wait to hear from the lawyers as to what they think is reasonable, and then I'll be in touch with the probation office. If it's appropriate to enter an expedited date, and it may well be, then that's what I'll do.

MR. FLOOD: Very good. Thank you, your Honor.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else anyone wants to

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               MR. SWETT: No. Thank you, your Honor.
               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Frierson, I hope your
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     medical care there is successful.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Thank you. Thank you very much, your
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      Honor. I'm trying as best as I can.
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               THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned. Thank you.
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               (Adjourned)
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